

If England's tears over Warsaw are the blinding kind 'tis time to dry them for Calais' sake

ONE CENT
A CLEAN WHOLESOME PAPER
FOR
OKLAHOMA HOMES

THE OKLAHOMA TIMES
CONSTRUCTIVE
IN NEWSPAPERS

LAST EDITION
OKLAHOMA CITY'S
FIRST GREAT
DAILY—FOUNDED 1889

VOL. XXVII, No. 96.

OKLAHOMA CITY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT.

SEARCH DEBRIS FOR THE DEAD

Under Scorching Sun Work of Recovery From Flood Ravage Proceeds in Erie

DEATH LIST MAY YET TOTAL 75

And Property Loss at Least 2 Million More Than at First Estimated

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 5.—Working in re-
days under a scorching sun, police
firemen and volunteers today contin-
ued their search in the masses of
wreckage piled along Mill Creek by
Tuesday night's flood, for bodies
still believed to be in the debris.
Twenty victims of the disaster have
been identified.

The coroner estimated that the
death list would total 75. The naval
military was called out today to duty
guarding the stricken section and
sightseers were kept away from the
working zones.

Estimates of the damage continue
to mount as the extent of the flood
becomes apparent. Where yesterday it
was believed that \$100,000,000 would
cover the loss it was today asserted
that probably \$100,000,000 would be
nearer the correct estimate.

FEWER FAILURES

Dun Shows That Business Mortality Is On the Decrease—40 Per Cent Less in July than in January

Though some increase in the coun-
try's business mortality is usual dur-
ing July, owing to the strain involved
by the semi-annual settlements, com-
mercial failures last month were

slightly less numerous than in June and the aggregate liabilities were only
moderately in excess of the total for
that period. Thus, insolvencies, as re-
ported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered

1,739 and supplied an indebtedness of
\$18,349,903, against 1,754 in June for
\$18,213,118 and 1,707 for \$21,053,212 in
May. The low point of the year in number
of defaults. Hence, with this ex-
ception there were fewer suspensions
than in any previous month and the
decrease as compared with January
was no less than 1,100, or almost 40
per cent.

GERMANY RIDICULES

Asserts that Contention of Belgium About Congo Is Absurd Invention—Scores Gray Book

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—By wireless to
Sayville — The Overseas News Agency
says:

"The assertion made in the Belgian
gray book that Germany, four months
before the war broke out, offered to
divide the Belgian Congo with France
and to strike Belgium from the list
of independent countries, is pronounced
officially to be a ridiculous invention."

TALKING MACHINES IN TRENCH

Several Thousand Introduced at War Front to Relieve Tedium

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Specially construct-
ed talking machines are now being
manufactured by a Paris business
house for use in the trenches. The re-
production is just sufficiently loud
for listeners close to the machine.
Several thousands of the machines
have already been sent to the front.

Weather Forecast

Partly cloudy weather tonight and
day, but much change in temperature.
5 a.m. 60° 6 p.m. 70°
8 a.m. 65° 7 p.m. 75°
10 a.m. 70° 9 p.m. 80°
12 a.m. 75° 10 p.m. 85°
1 p.m. 80° 11 p.m. 90°
2 p.m. 85° 12 p.m. 95°
3 p.m. 90°

The storm was centered over New
York, with rain falling but passing
the coast, and the weather becoming
fair in the Alleghenies except on the
New England road, where heavy rains
have fallen. A steady "show" still covers
the Great Lakes and has given light rains
in the interior. In the high plateau of
Texas and Montana there has been no precipitation.
In the southern and western
portions of the country there is
moderate rain.

Moderate temperatures prevail
throughout the entire country.

MUST FERRET OUT TAXABLES

Equalization Board Calls Asses-
sor's Attention to "Elephant
Tracks in the Snow"

AS the result of the appearance of

Attorney Sam Hooper and Com-
missioner Roy Black for the county

and J. H. Johnston, representing the

Taxpayers Efficiency League,

the state board of equalization has in-
structed the excise board and assessors

of Oklahoma county to employ ex-
perts, if necessary, and to cover the

entire county with a fine-tooth comb

in order to bring up the assessed valua-
tion of the county to \$1,000,000, repre-
senting the total valuation after the

board's recent increase of \$4,500,000

on certain items in the taxable list.

If the 5 per cent we have added
hurts anybody, said State Auditor E. B. Howard, "it will be the fault of
the assessor and the county board, not
the state board of equalization."

The visitors were told that it should
be an easy matter to make up the
increase by getting in the omitted and
undervalued properties.

Johnston asserted, and it was frank-
ly admitted by Black, that it was
the purpose of the county board to
spread the \$4,500,000 represented by
the tax rate increase over the entire
list of assessors, which would
manifestly be unfair to persons and
firms that had made fair returns to
the assessor. Black was informed that
to do so would be illegal.

W. L. Alexander of the state board
said he was satisfied that the county
assessment as a whole is fair enough,
but was not satisfied that all the
business property in the hour of the
city had been fairly assessed.

(Continued on Last Page)

BETHLEHEM SOARS

Steel Stock Keeps Climbing—Has Gained 269 Points Since War Began and End of Rise Not in Sight

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Common
stock of the Bethlehem Steel whose
common stock has seen no parallel on
the New York Stock Exchange, was
quoted today at \$40, a gain since the
opening of the war of 269 points. The
company was incorporated in 1904 and
the stock never had paid a dividend. When
the exchange closed on July 30, 1914, just before the outbreak of
the war, it was quoted at \$2. The
advance of this and war order stocks
has been accompanied by untrustworthy
speculation with little authentic
information on which to base such a
rise.

"It means the freedom of all men," he said. "It is absurd to believe
this act will drive American ships
from the sea. The foreign sea-
men will not be long in demanding the
same privileges that the bill gives to
the seamen of this country."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—W. B.
Wilson, secretary of Labor, in an ad-
dress here last night before the conven-
tion of the International Seamen's Union
placed the seamen's act on a par
with the magna charta, declaration of
independence, constitution of the
United States and emancipation
proclamation.

ANZIO, Italy, Aug. 5.—The
American note to Austria-Hun-
gary's recent diplomatic note sug-
gesting an embargo on war exports to
the allies on the ground that the traffic
has grown to proportions which
violate American neutrality will be
dispatched to Vienna within the next
few days. The note reiterates the
position of the United States as it
was expressed on a previous occasion
to Count Von Bernstorff, the German
ambassador, that "the placing of an
embargo on the trade in arms at this
time would *** be a direct viola-
tion of the neutrality of the United States."

Austria's contention that "a neutral
government is not permitted to allow
unhindered trade in contraband of
war if this trade assumes such a char-
acter or such proportions that the neu-
trality of the country is thereby im-
paired," is declared in the American
note to be impractical. The United
States contends that a limit beyond
which the amount of war exports to
a belligerent endangers the neutrality of
a non-belliger cannot be arbitrarily set.

The fourth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The fifth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The sixth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The seventh contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The eighth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The ninth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The tenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The eleventh contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twelfth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The thirteenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The fourteenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The fifteenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The sixteenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The seventeenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The eighteenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The nineteenth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twentieth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-first contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-second contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-third contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-fourth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-fifth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-sixth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-seventh contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-eighth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The twenty-ninth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The thirtieth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The thirty-first contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The thirty-second contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The thirty-third contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.

The thirty-fourth contention in the Aus-
trian note that congress would, under
the constitution, be justified in empow-
ering the president to restrict war
shipments is met with the statement
that the United States feels any
change in its own laws during the
war would, according to international
law be an unfathomable departure
from its policy of strict neutrality.